and cooperate with in all those things. I commend the House that this Bill be passed. Thank you.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब मैं प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत कर रहा हूं। प्रस्ताव यह है :

"कि राष्ट्रीय कृषि और ग्रामीण विकास बैंक अधिनियम, 1981 का और संशोधन करने वाले विधेयक पर, लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में, विचार किया जाए"

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब हम घारावार विचार करेंगे।

धारा 2 और धारा 3 विधेयक के अंगे बने

धार 1. अधिनियमन सूत्र तथा शीर्षक विधेयक के अंग बने

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Sir, I beg to move:
That the Bill be passed.

प्रस्ताव पर मत लिया गया और वह स्वीकृत हुआ

THE APPROPRIATION (NO. 4) BILL, 2003

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब हम विधायी कार्य के मद संख्या 3-विनियोग (संख्यांक 4) विधेयक, 2003-को लेंगे।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2003-04, as passed by Lok Sabha be taken into consideration".

Since the Lok Sabha has already passed this Bill, so I request this House to return it without any discussion.

The question was proposed.

श्री ललितभाई मेहता (गुजरात): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने कंसोलिडेटेड फंड में से खर्चे के लिए अनुमति मांगी है, उसका मैं समर्थन करता हूं। आज सारी दुनिया के देश आर्थिक विकास की दृष्टि से अपनी नीति या कार्यक्रम बना रहे हैं, विकासशील देश, विकसित देश, सभी अपने कार्यक्रम बना रहे हैं। भारत विकासशील देशों की श्रेणी में आते हुए भी अपना विकास का आयाम लेकर आगे चल रहा है। आज मंत्री जी ने जो कंसोलिडेटेड फंड में से राशि आर्वटित करने की अनुमति मांगी है, इस संदर्भ में मैं सदन का और मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूंगा कि इस वर्ष का जो बजट प्रस्तुत हुआ था, उसमें कुल खर्च 4,38,795 करोड़ रुपए का था और उसके सामने जो कुल आय थी, वह 2,58,158 करोड़ रुपए की थी। इसके कारण जो 1,53,638 करोड़ रुपए का राजकोषीय घाटा रहा है, वह हमारे GDP का 5.6 प्रतिशत है। आर्थिक दृष्टि से यदि देखा जाए तो यह घाटा ज्यादा लगता है लेकिन गौर से देखा जाए तो इस साल के बजट में जो प्रावधान किया गया है, उसमें 1,23,223 करोड़ रुपये का ब्याज का बोझ है। अगर हम इसमें से ब्याज की राशि को कम कर दे तो 30,414 करोड़ रुपये का प्राईमरी डैफिसिट रह जाता है लेकिन यह भी चिंता की बात है क्योंकि जितना भी राजकोषीय घाटा रहता है, उतना ही सरकार को बाजार में बैंको से ऋण लेना पडता है और सरकार 1,54,000 करोड़ रुपये का ऋण इस साल लेगी। अगर इस ऋण का उपयोग सरकार विकास के कामों के लिए करती है, इस ऋण का उपयोग सरकार निवेश के लिए करती है, इस ऋण का उपयोग सरकार आधारभूत संरचनाओं के लिए करती है, तब तो ठीक है। लेकिन बजट में यह बात कही गई थी कि हमारा इस वर्ष का राजस्व 1,53,935 करोड़ रुपए का है और हमारा जो खर्च रहेगा वह 2,66,227 करोड़ रुपये का रहेगा। यानी राजस्व में ही 1,12,292 करोड़ रूपए का घाटा है।

महोदय, 1,54,000 करोड़ रुपया आप बाजार से लेगे, वित्तीय संस्थाओं से लेंगे और यह आप खर्चे के लिए लेंगे, इन्वेस्टमेंट के लिए नहीं लेंगे, ग्रोथ के लिए नहीं लेंगे, बल्कि अपने consumption expenditure के लिए आप यह पैसा लेंगे। इसके कारण हमारी जो परिस्थिति रहेगी, जैसे कि राज्यों के वित्तीय संसाधनों के बारे में चिंता व्यक्त की गई थी, केन्द्र सरकार की परिस्थिति भी यही रहेगी कि हर साल उसका घाटा बढ़ता जाएगा और उसके कारण ऋण भी बढ़ता जाएगा। एक अनुमान वित्त मंत्री जी ने दिया है कि अगले साल 31 मार्च तक हमारा ऋण 18 लाख करोड़ रुपए तक पहुंच जाएगा। इसका अर्थ यह हुआ कि हमारा GDP जो 22-23 लाख करोड़ रुपए के आस-पास है, उसका 80 प्रतिशत तो हमारा ऋण ही हो जाएगा, यह बहुत चिंता की बात होगी।

इसलिए मैं वित्त मंत्रालय से और वित्त मंत्री जी से यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे देश में यह बात न रहे कि हमारा घाटा बढ़े, हमारा ऋण बढ़े और उसके कारण हमारी परिस्थिति और बिगड़ती जाए। आज जितनी राशि यह सदन मंजूर कर रहा है, उसमें से जो भी राशि जिसको हम फिजूलखर्ची कहेंगे, उसमें कटौती करने का प्रयास आप करें जिसके कारण हम सही मायनों में कह सकें कि हम विकास के लिए प्रयत्नशील हैं। केन्द्र सरकार के पास जो पैसा आता है, उसमें से इस साल only 14 per cent of the total amount will be spent for the Central Plan and only 10 per cent will be spent for the States Plan, यानी 24 परसेंट ही खर्च आप विकास के लिए करेंगे और 76 परसेंट खर्च तो आपका सब्सिडी में,

डिफेस में, इंटरेस्ट मे वैसे ही चली जाएगा। तो मैं यह चाहता हूं कि भारत की सरकार, वित्त मंत्रालय इस पर ध्यान दे। दुसरी बात, मैं ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा कि हमारा टैक्स जी.डी.पी. रेशो जो चार साल पहले करीबन 11 प्रतिशत था वह आज घट करके 8 प्रतिशत हो गया है। टैक्स की रेवेन्यू बढ़ी है लेकिन टैक्स रेशनलाइजेशन के कारण यानी कस्टम ड्युटी को घटाने के कारण टैक्स की जो कुल आय है वह कम हो रही है और उसके कारण टैक्स जी.डी.पी. रेशो घटता जा रहा है। अगर सही मायने में हमें देश में विकास करना है, अपना आर्थिक आधार मजबूत बनाना है तो यह टैक्स जी.डी.पी. रेशो बढ़ाना होगा और जो बोरोइंग्स हैं वे कम करने होंगो। हमारे प्रधानमंत्री जी ने कहा है कि दसवीं पचंवर्षिय योजना के दौरान हम 8 प्रतिशत की विकास दर को आगे लेकर के चलेंगे। उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पिछले एक वर्ष की बात आपके सामने रख करके यह बताने का प्रयास कर रहा हूं कि पिछले वर्ष कृषि के क्षेत्र में मायनस 3.1 परसेंट ग्रोथ रेट रहा और जो सेक्टोरल ग्रोथ रहता है हमारा एग्रीकल्चर के कारण, इण्डस्ट्री के कारण और सर्विसेज के कारण . सर्विसेज का हिसाब 56 परसेंट हैं, एग्रीकल्चर का 22 परसेंट हैं – लेकिन पिछले साल एग्रीकल्चर का ग्रोथ यानी रेट मायनस रहने के कारण पूरा जो ग्रोथ रेट हैं वह 4.4 प्रतिशत ही रहा। इसके आगे यानी 2001-2002 के वर्ष में जो ग्रोथ रेट रहा वह 5.6 परसेंट इसलिए रहा कि एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में हमारा ग्रोथ बराबर का रहा था। अगर आपने अगले तीन-साढ़े तीन साल में ग्रोथ रेट दसवीं पंचवर्षिय योजना का 8 प्रतिशत ले जाना है तो यह ग्रोथ रेट बना रहे, इसके लिए एग्रीकल्चर के क्षेत्र में जो प्रावधान किया गया है तथा जो राशि दी जा रही है उसमें से कितना ज्यादा जाता है, इस पर कितना ज्यादा व्यय होता है और उसके कारण हमारा रियल ग्रोथ कैसे बढ़ता है उसका भी ध्यान आपको रखना होगा। आज हमको यह कहा जा रहा है कि हमारा जी.डी.पी. बढ़ा है। लेकिन 1990-91 के आंकडे हम देखेंगे तो हमारी जो वास्तविक आय थी वह 7321 रुपया पर केपिटा पर हैड थी । आज हमको यह कहा जाता हैकि हमारी आय बढ़ करके 18 हजार रुपया हो गई है। लेकिन यह करंट प्रायसेज की आय है। जो रियल प्राइस है, कांस्टेंट प्राइस को अगर हम ध्यान में रखेंगे तो हमारी 2001-2002 की जो आय है वह पर केपिटा पर ट्रेड सिर्फ 10576 रुपया है। यानी इस बात को भी हमें ध्यान में रखना होगा कि अगर हम ग्रोथ की बात कर रहे हैं तो वास्तव में व्यक्ति की वास्तविक आय कितनी बढ़ती है, कितनी वास्तविक सम्पत्ति बढ़ती है उसका ध्यान रखना होगा और इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए आप जो खर्च वहां से मंजूर करवा रहे हैं वह उस दिशा में तो जैसे कि भारत के नागरिक की वास्तविक आय में बढ़ोतरी हो, यह ध्यान में रख करके आप इसका व्यय करेंगे ऐसी अपेक्षा रख करके बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice - Chairman, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity given to me. I will not take much time. Sir, it is ritualistic that the Supplementary Demand for Grants is being presented to both the Houses for. getting it passed. Sir, I take this opportunity to advise the Government - as we have been doing earlier also - that they should have a concrete proposal, a crystallized policy so. that there is no ambiguity. Though the economy is not in doldrums, we can say that the economy is not in good shape.

The revenue deficit of Rs. 2,28,000 crores constitutes 78 per cent of the borrowings. For the year 2003-04, in absolute terms, pur revenue deficit is Rs. 2,28,000 crores and it is 78 per cent of the borrowings. This is only, a prediction, and, the prediction of the Budget figures never comes true, as far as the last 10-15 years are concerned. It is likely to be increased. Such is the case of investment. Very little amount has been given for the development, for the investment. So, what I am trying to say is that you need investments. We have to step up the investments either in agriculture or in industry or in whatever infrastructure that you want to create. You are lacking funds. The greatest constraint that the Government is facing is the paucity of funds. Neither can you borrow more; already we have reached the borrowing limits. The entire borrowings are being spent for the interest payment and salaries. Nor can you raise from the people because the capacity of the people is very limited to pay the taxes that you are going to levy. Nor are they in a position to save so that you can mop up the resources. So, these are all the constraints which are visible to the Government and outsiders. What I am trying to say is you have to make a beginning somewhere and continue it. Our Finance Minister on one particular day said in this august House that 50 per cent of the revenue receipts is being spent on interest payment, 25 per cent on salaries and 20 per cent on Defence. What is left with me? Whatever he said is true. I accept. But what is the alternative? What is the Government thinking? How to revive this economy? That is where I want to make some advice. You step up the investment in agriculture; you bring the entire country's arable land under irrigation. The banks are flooded with funds. You come out with legislation. Borrow funds from the banks and other financial institutions and bring the entire area under cultivation, under assumed irrigation projects. It is very good that Government has come out with the linkage of the rivers. My apprehension is, that may not be possible unless you bring water as a nationalised sector, for which the Government of India has to effect an amendment in the Constitution. The Government of India is unable to solve small issues like inter-State water disputes. How do you think, after the advent of all the regional parties in this country, of changing a subject from the State List to the Central List or to the Concurrent List? It is not that easy. So, first you arrive at a consensus before you spend a pie on it. After spending hundreds of crores of rupees on investigation, survey and everything, if the project does not materialise, the entire public money will be wasted. So, my sincere advice is you construct the irrigation project; you make a legislation, you serve the farmers. All the beneficiaries

under this particular project have to bear the cost of the project. It has to be collected as per the revenue cess because value of their land will go up; the income generation will go up; the employment potentiality will go up; the Government will get the revenue, So, somewhere you have to make a beginning. Government banks are flooded with money. They have been searching for good borrowers. I am telling you from practical experience. And, the Finance Minister is unable to control the expenditure.In every Budget - I don't blame any particular Finance Minister - it is such a vicious circle that we have created over a period of time; we are unable to control the expenditure. You have given an assurance to the nation, while the Fifth Pay Commission Report was implemented, which has shattered the economy of this country and the States. Till now, we are unable to come out of that. The particular condition of the Fifth Pay Commission was that you would downsize the Government which you could not do. Maybe because of the coalition nature of the Government or whatever it is. I do admit. But, ultimately the society and the people are suffering. So, you have to take some bold decisions in the interest of the nation. The need of the hour is that you should increase the productivity, both in agriculture and industrial sectors. The rice production in India is about 2,800 quintals per hectare, whereas rice production in Egypt is 8,900 quintals per hectare. We are unable to compete with Thailand, Vietnam, etc. That is, the country has got lower productivity. Industrial production is very low. So, the need of the hour is to increase the productivity, both on farm front and industrial front. And, for that, you have to create cost competitiveness. You make India one of the biggest outsourcing centres like China. Locally, you cannot create demand for our goods because people do not have much purchasing capacity; a major section of the people does not have that capacity. Until you improve their economic conditions which cannot be done overnight – it will take some time - till such time, you make India an outsourcing centre for the supply of goods to other countries. For that, you have to create the consciousness of quality and indulge in cost reduction. These are all the aspects. You try to project India in a wider perspective because India has got a very poor image, as far as industries are concerned, as far as agricultural products are concerned. So, these aspects have to be taken into consideration. We expected while we deregulated the economy, we threw open our economy to the market forces, after the introduction of the Reforms in 1991, that we would get 10 billion dollars of FDI. But, what actually are we receiving? Not exceeding 2 billion dollars. So, you create such a congenial atmosphere that you can attract the Foreign Direct

Investments. Just policy initiatives will not be sufficient. You have to do more. You manufacture goods at a lower price compared to other countries. Then only, you will be in a position to sell your products. And, in the long run, you will improve the economic condition of a major section of the people. That is why, I have been tirelessly arguing for the cause of agriculture. It is only agriculture which employs more than 62 per cent of the workforce in this country. If you improve their economic conditions, they get the capacity to purchase the goods and create aggregate demand for goods. They can have the capacity to save certain amounts so that you can channelise that for industrial production, industrial activity. One thing is, you can create the demand; the second is, you can mop up resources. That is how the industrial activity will kick start in this country. So. unless you do it, these problems are addressed, it is very difficult. Every time the Budget is presented, the Finance. Minister will be saying the same thing; we will be hearing and making advices; it will become a routine thing; and, ultimately, we will find ourselves virtually in a debt trap. So. to avoid this you have to take even some decisions which may not be palatable to your partners. But, you have to do that. You have to do it in the interest of the nation. That is why, we have been trying to arrive at a consensus on so many policies. Let us have the consensus on economic policies first. That is why, I have been telling that let us have economised politics than politicalised economics. Then only, the problems can be solved. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI N. JOTHI (Tamil Nadu): Hon. Vice-Chairman, Sir, before I speak on this, I would like to tell one thing to the hon. Minister. Sir, I find in the Schedule, Item N0.1, Agriculture and Cooperation. Agriculture is the Entry 14 of the Seventh Schedule of the State List; Cooperation is Entry 32 in the Seventh Schedule of the State List. Forest, 17 (a) Entry in the Concurrent List. Sir, barring this Concurrent List, these two items Agriculture and Cooperation are entirely State Subjects. I do not know why the Central Government should have a department for this at all. There are so many departments like this. What do they want to achieve out of this? Agriculture is predominantly a State Subject. All activities are controlled there by the State Government. What for there should be an Agriculture Department in the Central Government? I do not mean Rajnath Singh going away; I am not trying to take away his portfolio, I will be the last person.

4.00 P.M.

Who am I to say that? Let there be a thinking on these lines. The Central Government does not mean to pool everything and all powers to the Centre. We lay our hands on everything; we lay our hands on everybody. That attitude should go. To have real federalism, there must be distribution of departments; there must be exclusive autonomous departments to the State Governments. There is no point in having the Agriculture and Cooperative Departments with the Central Government. What are they going to achieve out of the Cooperative Department by keeping it here? You must decentralise them. In fact, assuming that the Minister is working for 18 hours out of 24 hours in a day, what can he do? Can he control his department effectively? We are seeing it. This is officers raj. The Central Government means the officers are ruling the States. Then why should there be a popular Government at all? This is a very unfortunate situation that even today, we are cultivating the legacy of British Empire. Even after decades of independence, we are following the same system of Warren Hastings. This is the stage where they should try to come forward to distribute their powers among the State Governments. The State Governments are nearer to the public than the Central Government. Sir, two departments I have already identified as the exclusive State departments. The third department is the Department of Forest. Can the States not control the forests by themselves? Do they require any advice from the Central Government in this regard? They want allocation of funds, and further allocations and supplementary allocations of funds. All these allocations they require for merry-making. All this is an unnecessary extravaganza. For that matter, it is being sought.

Now, coming to payments to the financial institutions, Rs. 1,573 crores are now being sought for. What payment is being made to the financial institutions? No details are coming forward. Let the Minister explain this thing. My guess work is, and I may be correct also, if in respect of the losses incurred on bad investments, like the UTI investments and such institutions which are being given very liberally, to cover up that, these funds are being given. Whose money is this? This is my money because I pay income tax. It is poor man's money who pays tax. All this is being sent to somebody. This is very unfortunate. Sir, the Government is coming forward with so many amendments in the People's Representation Act. Taking

advantage of this Entry, I suggest that if there is any person who is elected as an MP or if there is any person who is inducted as a Minister in the Cabinet, the first thing which should be ensured is that whether defaulter or a borrower of a public institution. If he is a borrower of public institution, whether he is paying his instalments regularly and correctly to the banks or not. I know a particular incident where a Cabinet Minister of the Central Government has been owing more than Rs. 30 crores to a bank even today. He has to pay this amount to the bank. But he has not paid it To cover up all these, misdeeds, these allocations are now required. This is very sad and sickening to see that a Cabinet Minister of the Centra Government is not paying back the money to the Nationalised Bank. It is not a private bank. It is a nationalised bank from which he has taken this money. He is not paying it back. He is one of the biggest defaulters. *...(Interruptions)...* I can name him very easily. There is no difficulty in doing so. But if I name him, they will immediately say that I am bringing in Tamil Nadu politics. But I must tell the truth. Secondly, I come to the Department of Rural Development. Very huge amounts are being given, that is, Rs. 3,650 crores are being given. About 14 schemes are being implemented under this Department. The moment you say Rural Development, it means the subject relating to the State Government. You evolve a policy. Why are you controlling them? 14 schemes are being implemented under this Department. Many Scams are being attributed to it. They do not spend money up to 9 months or 10 months. Suddenly, all purchases are being made and kept in the junk yard. Why? For what? These cases are occurring because the Departments are being maintained by the Central Government. The rural development is the subject matter of the State Government. So, this Government should set an example of decentralization of powers. Then only, the true character of federalism will be there. Otherwise, this kind of supplementary fund allocation will be the order of the day. Then, coming to the Ministry of Textiles, I would like to say a few words. Just now, I am given to understand that the concerned Minister of State is from Maharashtra. Very recently, they have imposed a 10 per cent tax on powerlooms; an excise duty has been put. On powerlooms, why has it, for the first time, been introduced after several years of Independence? So many representations have been made; people have committed suicide at various places. People have struck work for nearly 20 days. And representations are being made. It is because of the lobby of some mill owners that this Bill has been brought in. The powerloom people are competing with the mill owners in certain manufacturing items. In order to

curb them, this excise duty has been imposed for the first time. And, Sir, your own State, I am told, is suffering a lot. Several representations from Maharashtra itself came. The people there had represented. Sir, it is high time that you must look into all these matters. What is the revenue which you are going to get out of it, especially, from the point of view of ratio which is to be adopted and from the point of view of employment which has been given? Sir, these are all avenues where you must go by your own thinking, the popular thinking, and the political thinking, and not by the officers' thinking. You keep the officers' thinking and the officers' advice aside. Whenever an officer gives his advice on a particular issue, have a suspicion on it first. I do not say that you run a Government without officers, but you must keep them at bay. But the political will and the popular will should prevail over the officers' will. This country can't be run by an officer's advice. This country should be run by the political persons' advice, persons who are drawing advice from the grassroot level, *i.e.* from the persons who are actually experiencing what is happening in the villages. These are the areas where you must have an original thinking on these matters.

Sir, coming to the Department of Culture, there cannot be a common culture as far as the Central. Government- is concerned. The culture varies from State to State. The culture varies from one State to another. These are all matters where the State Government should be given a free hand, and you must aid them liberally. But that is not done. A stage has come where at least by the turn of this century, we should have thought fit to decentralise powers. "The Central Government" does not mean that you have got everything with you. Sir. these are occasions when the Central Government can also have decentralization of certain aspects.

Then, coming to the police, you may have the CRPF. For the State police also, so much advice has started coming nowadays. These are the aspects we should think of.

Finally, I want to say one thing, more. Sir, I am given to understand that on 29", at Srinagar, the Chief Ministers'. Conference is going to be held. Sir, if. you want to exhibit that a very good atmosphere has been created in Jammu and Kashmir, and if you want to tell the world that normalcy has been brought in Jammu and Kashmir, please go and tell everybody, but, don't risk the. Chief Ministers by-holding the Conference

there. Straightaway, you can't have the Chief Ministers' Conference there. First, you must have some Ministerial conference there. Sir, you may think that normalcy has now been brought in or you may think that this is an occasion when we should tell the world that we have brought tranquillity in that area, and where the Chief Ministers' Conference could be held. Sir, you may think like that, to exhibit it to the world, but be cautious about that. Since a demand for extra police is being made, you have to incur a very heavy expenditure for their protection, taking all of them to that area and sending them back. You must guard the whole State in a very serious manner. You have to incur an unnecessary expenditure. That Conference can be very well held in Vigyan Bhavan. Why should they risk themselves for you to just blow your own trumpet that you have done something unique in the world? Sir, these are the avenues where the expenditure could have been avoided. Unnecessarily, certain sums of money have been sought for. With a new thinking and a new opening, we can achieve the target in this matter. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Appropriation (No. 4) Bill seeks to draw from the Consolidated Fund of India Rs. 8,518 crores. As is the convention in the House, by utilising this opportunity, we deal with economic and financial issues. Sir. I also wish to say something on the economic as well as financial problems.

In the first quarter of the financial year, our tax collection has gone down by 6.7 per cent as compared to the previous year. According to the Budget Estimates, out of Rs. 1,84,169 crores, tax revenue is only 10.4 per cent. If we compare it with the previous quinqennial - the average tax revenue was 14 per cent - it has come down.

Take the case of excise duty collection. According to the statistics, we find that the manufacturing sector is thriving well. When the manufacturing sector is growing in a proper way as was expected, the excise duty collection has come down. If the manufacturing sector is growing, the excise duty collection should have been mote. But the excise duty collection has gone down and we are claiming that the manofacturing sector is growing. There are contrary indications. Either there is a lacuna in the collection of excise duty or the statistics that we are producing before the nation regarding the manufacturing sector are incorrect. i find only difference between the previous finanacial year

Previously, the excise duty collection was done on fortnightly basis. But now it is done on monthly basis. I would like to know whether this is the reason for the reduction in the collection of excise duty. If that is so, we may have to revert back to the previous practice, that is, on fortnightly basis. I hope the hon. Finance Minister will take this into account.

Now I come to another issue. You are giving incentive fund to the State Governments. In the year 2001-02, the amount given to the State Governments was Rs. 1,457 cores. Last year, it was Rs. 1,180 crores. This year, so far, Rs. 482 crores have been earmarked. This incentive fund is being given, as suggested by the Eleventh Finance Commission. The problem here is, this incentive fund system is unacceptable because' after the introduction of this incentive fund system in the Indian economy, some social sectors were given up. The people living Below the Poverty Line were getting some benefits from those schemes. Ultimately, the poor people are getting affected. Therefore, the purpose for which the incentive fund was created has been defeated. It is not going to give any benefit.

There is one more problem. They are giving extra funds to some backward States. But the Finance Commission has failed to identify or. define what is backwardness. We feel that backwardness is due to two reasons. One is; it is due to natural calamities and the other is; it is due to inefficiency of administration of State Governments. Both ways, it is actually backwardness. But the Finance Ministry should differentiate it and say whether backwardness is due to inefficiency *or* it is due to natural calamities. If it is backwardness due to natural calamities, then, the Central Government should come forward and help those States to see to it that they also catch up with the developed States. But if it is backwardness, due to inefficient administration, and if we are giving more funds to them, then, the implied meaning of it is that we are actually praising their inefficiency. Therefore, this should be differentiated.

Another point is regarding police funds. Now, you are giving some matching grants. When you give matching grants to the State Governments, it should be bifurcated into two different areas... One is towards development of infrastructure facilities; namely, construction of police stations or police quarters, providing basic facilities to the police officials, etc. And, the other is towards modernisation of equipments; say, the communications system, introduction of high technology and other

things. We want to know whether the Finance Ministry has any plan or any norms to determine this. I think, the norms had been framed, but it has not been done in a transparent manner. Therefore, when you give matching grant to the State Governments, instead of being used for modernisation of equipments, the same is being spent on construction of infrastructure. No doubt, construction of infrastructure is necessary, and the State Government as well as the Central Government should come forward and spend the money for construction purposes. But if they concentrate only on construction of police stations or quarters, then, what I feel, is that the efficiency, which we expect of the Police Department, would not be achieved. Therefore, the Finance Ministry should find out as to how much money, out of the matching grant, has been spent by the State Governments for construction of infrastructure and how much of it has been spent for modernisation of equipments. The Government has to take this fact into account.

Then, Sir, one more point. In fact, we have mentioned it four or five times before, and I am repeating it now. you have to call the representatives from all the three textile sectors; namely, from the mill sector, from the powerloom sector and from the handloom sector. These three sectors have different problems. Unless and otherwise you call them together and have a common meeting, it will be very difficult for you to comprehend what the real problem is. We had requested for it several times before as well. When it was only 5 per cent excise duty, an additional 15 per cent duty was charged on this excise duty, and it became 5.75 per cent. Now, what has happened is, when we were saying that 5 per cent duty should be reduced to two per cent, instead of reducing it to two per cent, they have enhanced it to eight per cent. Further, an additional 15 per cent on 8 per cent duty is levied; thereby, the-textile industry has to pay.9.2 per cent. Now, when it has become an open market, and they have to compete in the world market, - they have to compete with Korea, Pakistan.

Bangladesh and China unless and otherwise, you take a proper decision regarding revision of excise duty in the textiles sector, within a decade, this sector will face a doom, for which we are responsible...*(Interruptions)...* Of course, for the powerloom sector, since they fought for their rights', the Government has done something. But this is not sufficient. That is why I am suggesting that the Government should convene a meeting of representatives from the handloom sector, powerloom sector and the mills,

find out what the lacunae are and they must see to it that these are rectified.

Then, Sir, I want to say something about Tamil Nadu. In the American Congress, Rep. Robert Menendez has moved an amendment on the Federal Foreign-aid Bill. That Bill is pending with the Congress. Through this amendment, he wants to bar all aid to Tamil Nadu, except aid on humanitarian grounds. I don't know why this amendment has been brought forward by him in the American Congress. The person who has moved this amendment is Robert Menendez. So, this is the amendment which has been moved in the American Congress. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to what is the reason behind moving such an amendment. I request the hon. Minister to inform the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha regarding this, or, the Minister himself could come forward with a *suo motu* statement on this issue. If there is a problem, then, you please try to settle it in such a way that the people of Tamil Nadu are benefited and thereby the nation is benefited. This issue is very important.

Then, on the issue of collection of taxes, I want to say one or two things. Through the Interpol, first we found, Rs.404 crores had been deposited in one bank in Cayman Island. Now, we have come to understand that about Rs.600 crores had been deposited in one bank in Cayman Island. I want the Ministry of Finance to find out who has deposited that money. They said that the Indians had deposited it. I want to know as to who has deposited that Rs.600 crores in that bank in Cayman Island.

Secondly, the Government had imposed a penalty of Rs.28 crores for FERA violations. They asked for Rs.30 or Rs.31 crores. The matter is about Rs.60 crores. First, they asked that person to pay Rs.30 crores or Rs.38 crores, then, they reduced it to Rs.28 crores. Through the judiciary, it was reduced to Rs.28 crores. This penalty of Rs.28 crores has to be paid by that person. The hon. Minister should inform the House as to why that person has not paid that penalty and what action they have taken against her. The judiciary has given the verdict that a particular person has to pay Rs.28 crores. The person against whom the judiciary has given the verdict has not paid that Rs.28 crores. It has not been collected from that person by the Government*.*...(Interruptions)...* I am not identifying any person. *...(Interruptions)...*

* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI N. JOTHI: Sir, it should be expunged. This is absolutely incorrect.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Sir. I am not accusing anybody. I have not levelled any allegations against anybody. I am asking the Finance Minister to find out whether any Chief Minister has to pay it or not.

SHRI N. JOTHI: Sir, this should be expunged. *...(Interruptions)....* Nowadays, he is trying to bring all mischievous and false things on the record. *...(Interruptions)...* What right the hon. Member has got to say all this? He should tell us the case number. It is very bad on his part to say all these things.

SHRI R. SHUNMUGASUNDARAM (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I don't know why my friend from the AIADMK is so agitated over this issue. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Sir, I don't say that somebody is... *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI N. JOTHI: *That you understand first. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: ...the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu. *...(Interruptions)...*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): माननीय गांधी आजाद। माननीय गांधी आजाद।**...(व्यवधान)...** मिस्टर विरुम्भी, आप बैठ जाइये। मिस्टर जोती, आप क्या कर रहे हैं? आप बैठ जाइये। श्री गांधी आज़ाद ।**...(व्यवधान)...** नहीं यह देखा जायेगा । आप क्यों बार-बार बोलते हैं। आप बैठ जाइये। विरुम्भी साहब, आप बैठिये।**...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI N. JOTHI: It is very bad on your part. *...(Interruptions)...*

*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: Sir, I am not levelling any allegations...*(Interruptions)...* Sir, I am just seeking some information from the hon. Finance Minister. *...(Interruptions)...*

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: He has only four fingers. *....(Interruptions)....* Please ask him how he lost one of his fingers. *... (Interruptions)...*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (**श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक**) : माननीय गांधी आज़ाद। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री गांधी आज़ाद (**उत्तर प्रदेश**) : धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष जी।**...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: I am not levelling any allegation against anybody. *...(Interruptions)...* I am just trying to elicit some information from the Government. *...(Interruptions)....*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (**श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक**): माननीय गांधी आज़ाद । आप बोलिये।**...(व्यवधान)...**

SHRI N. JOTHI: The hon. Member should behave like a senior Member. ... *(Interruptions)...*

उपसभाध्यक्ष (**श्री रमा शंकर कोशिक**) : माननीय विरुम्भी जी, आप बैठ जाइये। **...(व्यवधान)...** आप बैठ जाइये। आप बैठ जाइये। **...(व्यवधान)...** माननीय गांधी आज़ाद आप बैठ जाइये। **...(व्यवधान)...**

श्री गांधी आज़ाद: धन्यवाद उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय। वित्तिय वर्ष 2003-04 की सेवालों के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से कतिपय और राशियो के संदाय और विनियोग को प्राधिकृत करने के लिये लाये गये इस विधेयक का मैं समर्थन करता हूं। जिसमें 85 अरब 18 करोड़ 93 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान सेवाओं के लिए क्या गया है। महोदय, यह समस्त व्यय लोक सभा द्वारा किये गये अनुदानों को चुकाने के लिए आवश्यक है। इसमें ग्रामीण विकास विभाग के लिए 36 अरब 50 करोड़ 25 लाख रुपये की शहरी विकास विभाग के लिए 5 अरब 1 लाख रुपये की और राज्यों तथा संध राज्यों के अंतरण के लिए 3 अरब 55 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। महोदय, इस समयत धनराशि का सदुपयोग या खर्च केन्द्र सरकार और राज्य सरकारों के द्वारा मिलकर के किया जाता है। लेकिन प्रायः देखने में यह आता है कि केन्द्र सरकार जो राज्य सरकारों को धन देती है, वह जिस मद के लिए देती है, उस मद में खर्च न करके किसी दूसरी पद में खर्छ कर दिया जाता है। इससे सरकार की जो मंशा है, वह पूरी नहीं हो पाती है।

महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि सरकार में अनुसूचित जाति अनूसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण और आर्थिक विकास के लिए स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट की व्यवस्था की

है। उस स्पेशल कम्पोंनेंट के माध्यम से इन वर्गों को विकास की धारा में जोड़ने का सरकार का उद्देश्य रहा है। लेकिन प्रायः देखा जाता है कि प्रदेश की सरकारे जो हैं इस मद की धनराशि को दूसरी मदों में खर्च करके अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए खर्च नहीं करती है। इसलिए में सरकार से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कल्याण के लिए जो स्पेशल कम्पोनेंट की व्यवस्था है, उसकी मानीटरिंग केन्द्र सरकार के द्वारा की जाये और यह देखा जाये कि वह उनके हितो कि लिए खर्च हो रही है या नहीं। इसके अतिरिक्त मेरी बाय में कृषि क्षेत्र में निवेश को बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता है ताकि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों से जो शहरों की ओर पलायन हो रहा है उसको रोका जा सके और ग्रामीण लोग आजीविका की व्यवस्था अपने क्षेत्र में रहकर ही कर सके। इस तरफ सरकार को विशेष ध्यान देना चाहिए। साथ ही साथ, निवेश करके रोज़गार के अवसरों को और सृजित करने की जरूरत है। इसके लिए ज्यादातर निवेश कृषि क्षेत्र से संबंधित उद्योगों, कुटीर उद्योगों, उद्योग- धंधों को बढ़ावा देकर किया जा सकता है। इस पर सरकार को चिंतन और मंथन करने की ज़रूरत है। सरकार के धन का सही रूप में प्रयोग हो रहा है या दुरूपयोग हो रहा है, इसकी मानीटरिंग करने की आवश्यकता है ताकि हर मद में धन का सही ढंग से सदुपयोग हो सके और प्रदेश और देश का विकास हो सके। इसी आस के साथ में इसका समर्थन करता हूं। धनय्वाद।

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL: Sir, I am happy to report to the House that in the current fiscal year the economy is on the growth. It is in conformity with the Budget projections. Sir, inflation is showing a sign of deceleration. Exports have performed extremely well. They are showing growth of eleven per cent. Our foreign exchange reserves, including gold and CDR, have grown by nearly US $ 7 billion in the first quarter of the current year. In fact, the foreign exchange reserves reached an all-time high of US $ 84.9 billion as on July 25, 2003. We are discussing the first batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grant of 2003-04. The first batch of the Supplementary Demands includes twenty-nine grants. The approval of Parliament is sought to authorise gross additional expenditure of Rs. 8,580.93 crores. Of this, the aggregate of the net cash outgo is Rs. 5,580 crores. What for? It is for meeting the additional requirements of the Sampoorna Grameena Yojna which comes to Rs. 3,650.24 crores. The second one is, soft loans to the State Governments for making payments to the sugarcane growers. It comes to Rs. 607.19 crores. Thirdly, the amount for implementation of the Price Stabilisation Scheme for tea, rubber, coffee and tobacco is Rs. 200 crores. The fourth one is to meet the additional expenditure of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation which is amounting to Rs. 500 crores. Then, for support to sick public sector enterprises is Rs. 516 crores. Here, I will have to express my gratitude to the Parliament for having given its approval to the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Bill, 2003. The Bill enjoins upon the Government to review, in

every quarter, the 'trend of receipts and expenditure in relation to the Budget and place the same before both the Houses of Parliament. I have just now said that our Budgetary provisions and also our projections are gong in tandem. The total receipts of the Government during the first quarter of this current year is 13 per cent of the Budget Estimates and have grown by 5 per cent in comparison with the corresponding figure of the previous year. The total expenditure is Rs. *76,722* crores up to June, 2003. It was 71.5 per cent of the Budget Estimates as against the corresponding figures of 18.5 per cent of the previous year. Both Plan and Non-Plan expenditures are under control, despite a steep increase in the subsidy bill which has registered high growth of 62 per cent in the first quarter relating to the same period of the last year. However, the overall picture of the Budgetary outcome that emerges for the first quarter of the current year is very encouraging because fiscal deficit, up to June, is Rs. 38,608 crores. It was lower by Rs. 952 crores compared to the previous year. The fiscal deficit constitutes 25.1 per cent of the Budget Estimate, as against the corresponding figure of 29 per cent of the previous year.

Sir, hon. Members, Mehtaji, Ramachandraiahji, Jothiji, Virumbiji, Azadji, have expressed their valuable views. I have taken note of them. We will definitely consider them in future. But, definitely, the overall picture before the House is that we are going according to our objects, which were mentioned in the Budget. Lastly, I would like to assure the House that the Budgetary outcomes have already been in line with the expectations underlined in the Budget Estimate, raising hopes that the year will witness a significant growth coupled with micro-economic stability. With these words, I submit the proposal, included in the first batch of the Supplementary Demands for Grants for the year 2003-04, for consideration and approval of the House. Thank you, Sir.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक): अब मैं प्रस्ताव उपस्थित कर रहा हूं। प्रस्ताव यह है**:**

की वित्तीय वर्ष 2003-04 की सेवाओ के लिए भारत की संचित निधि में से कातिपय और राशियों के संदाय और विनियोग को प्राधिकृत करने वाले विधेयक पर**,** लोक सभा द्वारा पारित रूप में विचार किया जाए।

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ

उपसभाध्यक्ष (**श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक**):अब हम धारावार विधेयक पर विचार करेगें।

धारा2,धारा3 तथा अनुसूची विधेयक के अंग बने।

धारा1, अधिनिवमन सुत्र औऱ शीर्षक विधेयक के अंग बने।

SHRI ANANDRAO VITHOBA ADSUL : Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2003-04, as passed by Lok Sabha, be returned."

प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत हुआ

THE APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO. 4 BILL, 2003

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI BANDARU DATTATRAYA): Sir, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2003-04 for the purposes of Railways, as passed by Lok Sabha, be taken into consideration."

प्रस्ताव प्रस्तुत हआ

उपसभाध्यक्ष (**श्री रमा शंकर कौशिक**): माननीय सदस्य इस पर बोलने वाले हैं. मैं उनको बुला रहा हूं। श्री सुरेन्द्र लाठ, बोलिए।

श्री सुरेन्द्र लाठ (उड़ीसा) **:** उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, धन्यवाद। जैसा कि हम सब जानते हैं कि भारतीय रेल नेटवर्क विश्व का सबसे बड़ा नेटवर्क है। इसकी लंबाई 63.140 किलोमीटर है। इसमें 14.444 गाडियां चलाई जाती है और 15 लाख से अधिक कर्मचारी सीधे तौर पर इससे जुड़े हुए हैं। महोदय, रेल हमारी आर्थिक ओर औद्योगिक उन्नति की एक महत्वपूर्ण कडी है। हमारे देश का औद्योगिक विकास तथा आर्थिक विकास रेल यातायात पर निर्भर करता है। रेल देश को एक कोने से दूसरे कोने तक, पूरब से पश्चिम तक, उत्तर से दक्षिण तक जोड़ने का काम भी करती है।